

# ISLANDS AFFECTING HAWAII IN GOOD SHAPE SAYS KUHIO

## Prohibition for Islands Sure of Passage Through Temporarily Side-Track; Woman Suffrage Will Also Go Through, Delegate Asserts

**HAWAIIAN MATTERS IN CONGRESS**

Because congress is giving war legislation the right of way, matters of vital interest to Hawaii are being held in abeyance.

There is reason to believe that congress will act to make the Island of Oahu the greatest fortress and naval base of the American Nation.

The National Guard of Hawaii is to be held as a home defense guard; it will not be given an opportunity to fight in France as a militia unit.

The Delegate has a bill pending in congress giving the secretary of war power and money to keep repaired territorial roads which are being damaged by purely military traffic.

Prohibition for Hawaii will be enacted at this session of congress. It is a home-dry measure. It may be several months before the measure is considered on the floor of either house. The bill has been left in good hands during the absence of the Delegate.

The Delegate considers the Presidential dry order for Hawaii unfair in that it permits men with money and friends to get all the liquor they want.

There is little prospect of the Kauai harbor project passing at this session of congress, as it is not a war measure; Hawaii will have to stand aside in this matter and be patient.

The committee on women suffrage promises that it will favorably report at this session the bill giving the territorial legislature the right to grant the women of Hawaii the ballot.

The Delegate has started a fight to have the federal government build and maintain a fish hatchery and experimental laboratory at or near Honolulu.

The passport order, insofar as it applies to Hawaii, has been rescinded, travelers leaving the mainland for these islands being required instead to obtain permits from the immigration authorities.

The bill introduced by the Delegate for the relief of homesteaders whose titles to their homesteads have been found defective will be favorably reported by the committee on territories and the measure will become law at this session of congress.

The visit to Washington of W. H. Hinde relative to bringing into Hawaii a limited number of Chinese laborers has produced very satisfactory results but final decision has been postponed until a later date in the session.

The Delegate does not look upon the object of the proposed \$50,000 tourist advertising fund as a feasible or reasonable proposition at this time when the government needs every ton of shipping that is available.

All legislative matters affecting Hawaii are in good shape in congress, according to word brought home by Delegate Kuhio when he returned from the national capital yesterday.

The Delegate's prohibition bill, which was expected to pass congress before this, has been temporarily side-tracked to make way for war legislation, he says, but is certain of ultimate passage. Kuhio says he left it in good hands in the national capital, and it is called upon during his absence, he will be able to represent and the interests of the Territory fully protected. The bill, he says, is the real article, providing for absolute prohibition. There is, he says, no difference between the presidential order making Oahu "dry." The latter regulation, the Delegate contends, is unfair in that it allows the man with money or friends to get all he wants to drink while the poor man must go without.

In a general summary of the situation at Washington, the Delegate said: "Congress is giving a clear right of way to legislation for war needs. Therefore matters that are of vital interest to the Territory, but are not intimately associated with the war machinery, are being held in abeyance until the legislative decks are cleared of all war bills."

"Washington these days is a war time city. There they realize more than in any other place in the nation that we are in a death struggle with the most powerful military nation in the world's history. Last summer, on returning to Honolulu from Washington, I predicted that the war would last three years and would need three to five million American soldiers. If three years sees the end of the conflict, we will have made quick work of a most tremendous task, and remember, we will not cease until victory for the United States is admitted by Germany. Ottum may be here."

"While in Washington my first consideration was the inauguration of a campaign to impress upon official Washington—that is the congress and the officials of the administration—the vital necessity of making the Island of Oahu the greatest fortress and naval base of the American Nation. It is imperative that this be done. There is no telling where this war will lead. It is in the range of probabilities and possibilities that the climax may come in the Pacific. This view is echoed by many army and naval strategists. When the army and navy supply bills are out of the way I have every reason to believe that congress will adopt my program to make Oahu impregnable. I want to see Oahu so strongly fortified that it can withstand the rush of the most powerful enemy navy and I want to see Pearl Harbor a naval base that will be equipped to meet any emergency."

**Militia Home Defense**

"We in Hawaii I am informed by the war department are to be held as home defense guards—a second line of defense to the regular when the emergency arises. I do not believe that the militia of the Territory will ever be given an opportunity to fight in France as a militia unit of the Territory. The war department, I trust, will adopt my suggestion and permit men with dependents, who were divorced from the service a year ago, to return. Then, when the need is rehabilitated, it is possible that an intensive training that will last at least three months. General Carter, chief of the militia bureau, says that he is hostile in regard to this program, and he is using his influence to have the Army War College

**Present Situation Unfair**

"Just a word about the military order making Oahu a military dry zone. The President's order was taken on the advice of the military authorities in Honolulu. The order to my mind is anything but just and fair. It permits men with friends and money to get all the liquor they want. My idea of prohibition is that all people, all classes, all creeds should be placed on the same footing. In all laws or regulations there should be no exceptions. In the long run such laws or governmental orders are harmful to the public generally for when special privileges are extended to special classes it gives the people just cause to suspect the motives of those responsible for their government."

"Before leaving I discussed the prohibition measure with Doctor Wadsworth, Chairman Houston and other interested members. It was decided that Judge Houston should seek a rule for the consideration of the bill, but Judge Houston has assured Lender Kitchin that he will make no effort to get the rule or have it enforced until all of the war emergency measures are out of the way. Leaders in congress have decided that everything must give way to the war measures. Before I left Washington the house unanimously passed a rule giving the military affairs committee right of way over everything else for their war bills. There is a speeding up of all war legislation and all measures not vitally associated with the development of our army and navy and their maintenance have been temporarily side-tracked."

**Hawaii's Interests Many**

"Hawaii has many matters of deep interest to the Territory pending in congress. There is the harbor project for Kauai. The rivers and harbors committee, reporting a bill this year, as a war measure, would not incorporate the Kauai project. Chairman Small told me that the Kauai project was in excellent shape and the committee had been impressed with it, but owing to the war there were to be no projects authorized by the house at this session. President Wilson took hold of the bill while it was in committee. He had the amount cut in half of what it was last year and made it a war measure, pure and simple. I have advised the claims of Kauai to the senate, but if that body sticks to the rule that President Wilson asked the house to follow and refuses to incorporate anything unless it is vitally associated with the immediate prosecution of the war, we in Hawaii will have to stand aside in this matter and be patient. The argument used for making the River and Harbor Bill a war measure is that the government must conserve all of its financial resources for war purposes. Then, too, there is such a pressing demand for engineer officers that the war department cannot readily spare any trained men to handle river and harbor projects at this time."

**Women's Suffrage Coming**

"Judge Baker, chairman of the committee on women suffrage, assures me that his committee will favorably report my bill at this session giving to the territorial legislature the right to grant the women of the Territory the ballot."

"Cooperating with Representative Powers, of West Virginia, who is chairman of the United States fish commissioner and who is now a member of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, I have started a fight to have the federal government build and maintain a fish hatchery and experimental laboratory at or near Honolulu. The people must look to the sea more than ever now for food and there is every reason to believe that congress will see the wisdom of this move and give Hawaii the benefit of a fish hatchery and laboratory. It will be necessary for the territorial legislature to create fish wardens before the federal government will start a hatchery and its matter will be brought up at the next session of the territorial legislature."

**That Travel Permit Rule**

"There has been a great deal of discussion in congress about the passport order of the war department that was in force for several months. Following my conference with Secretary of State Lansing, early in February, I advised the officials in Honolulu that the government had no intention of interfering with passenger or tourist travel to Hawaii. But I did advise that the government was anxious to know why many people traveled and that tourists' passports were being demanded. The passport order, in so far as it applied to Hawaii, has been rescinded and the Virgin Islands, has been rescinded and passengers leaving the mainland for these places have to get a travel permit from the immigration authorities. The government cannot be strict in keeping track of people who travel and in these war times it should know and intend to know just who travels over the seas and why. No one is permitted to go into Mexico or Canada without a passport and even army officers, going unattached to Europe, cannot leave without a passport."

**Homestead Legislation**

"The day I left Washington I had a meeting in the office with Judge Watson, of Virginia, and Congressman Dowell, of Iowa, both members of the Territory committee, and both designed to form a subcommittee to consider the bill for the relief of the homesteaders, whose titles to their homesteads have been found to be defective. This matter has been delayed somewhat by the illness of Judge Watson. The subcommittee has decided to recommend favorably the passage of my bill for the relief of these homesteaders and the full committee will not favorably on the subcommittee's recommendation. I can predict that this measure will be enacted into law at this session of congress and relief will be given to these homesteaders."

**Chinese Immigration**

"In relation to my resolution for the admission of Chinese as rice farmers to Hawaii, W. H. Hinde, representing the United Chinese Society and the Chinese Merchants' Association of Honolulu, has appeared before the committee of the house of representatives and this committee has evinced great interest in the matter, very satisfactory results being derived from the four hearings given Mr. Hinde, the only objection being the labor party and the Californian members on the committee. The final decision has been

## KAUAI SUBSCRIBERS DOUBLE HER QUOTA

Loud Request Comes From Garden Island For Second Liberty Loan Honor Flag

**Liberty Loan Over-subscriptions**

Total subscriptions to five p. m. April 25: \$4,004,050  
Original subscriptions: 107,150  
Original quota for Islands \$3,614,000  
Over-subscribed: \$ 390,050

A loud and enthusiastic request for a second Liberty Loan honor flag spluttered over the wireless from Kauai yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the statement that the Garden Islanders had subscribed double their quota "and then some" as the despatch read.

Kauai has now subscribed a little over \$300,000. Her quota was \$100,000. Doubling this makes it \$200,000. That she has even exceeded the double amount by more than \$200,000, the Kauaians on Oahu subscribed \$200,000 which was placed to the credit of the Garden Island.

As the United States treasury department sent only sufficient honor flags for the large islands and for the Territory in general, Guy Bultoph, executive secretary of the Liberty Loan committee, was at a loss as to what to do with Kauai's request until he remembered he had a sample honor flag in his office. One was hurriedly bundled up and sent over to Kauai on yesterday's boat.

Mr. Bultoph suggested that as the first honor flag had been flown in Lihue, the second one be raised at Waiimea, and doubtless this will be done this morning.

The Liberty Loan central committee called upon the Governor yesterday with reference to President Wilson's request upon the governors of states and territories to declare next Friday a holiday in honor of its being the final day for turning in subscriptions. The Governor decided to proclaim a half holiday on Friday—the afternoon—the Liberty Loan committee deeming this sufficient, in consideration of the generous response which all the business houses and merchants generally have already made during the campaign.

While none of the committee was prophesying yesterday as to what the final result of the Liberty Loan campaign might reach, it was felt that \$500,000 is not altogether too large a figure to reach. Yesterday's total was over \$4,000,000, and there are still three days left for the campaign, Friday being the windup.

On Friday afternoon there will be a grand rally in Bishop Park, but the details will not yet be planned. There will be speakers, patriotic music and the committee will call upon all residents, buyers and those who have not bought, to remain down town and attend this meeting.

Peter Tosh, a motorman of the Rapid Transit Company, will be the Liberty Bond noonday speaker today at Fort and King Streets. Mr. Tosh spoke on the subject of Liberty Bonds at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday and made a stirring appeal.

## AMERICAN CAPTURED BY CHINESE BANDITS

LONDON, April 23.—(Associated Press).—A despatch from China says that an American named Love has been captured by Chinese bandits. The American minister has suggested to the Chinese government the necessity of suppressing the bandits and of releasing the captives they have taken among the foreigners.

postponed until a later date in the session, as Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Representative Snell of New York, have also presented resolutions which have been referred to committees for the admission of Chinese farmers to the United States during the period of war. Other resolutions of like nature will shortly be presented from Ohio, Iowa, Washington, Oregon and California and the postponement of the Hawaiian measure was agreed on, in order to see what disposition these various resolutions might have.

The first resolution for the admission of Chinese as farmers to be placed before congress and acted upon is from Hawaii. Great credit is due Mr. Placer for his untiring efforts and loyal persistence, which would be an actual benefit not only to the rice planters but also the Territory of Hawaii, in bringing this matter not only before the members of the immigration committee of the house of representatives, but also many members of the house and senate whom he has succeeded in getting favorably interested and their endorsement and support when the resolution reaches the house.

**From a Tourist Work**

"Looking over the files of the Honolulu papers I noticed that a fund of \$50,000 is in project for the purpose of advertising with a view of encouraging tourists to travel to the Islands. I am at all times heartily in sympathy with any matter beneficial to Hawaii and especially when officially advised, all ways use my best endeavors for matters of benefit to the Territory. However, I must say that the object of this fund is not a feasible or reasonable proposition at this time, when the government needs every ton of shipping that is available either now or in the near future for transportation of troops, food and munitions of war. The administration is striving to every means in the conservation of food; therefore even if transportation was available between the mainland and the Islands, furnishing of food supplies would be a serious question and one not in conformity with the desire of the government."

## MANY MEASURES FOR SPECIAL SESSION

Bill For Municipal Market Will Be Introduced—Another Restoring Governor's Contingent Fund

Besides providing emergency funds with which the Island of Hawaii can repair damage done by the recent storm, the legislative program of the special session of the legislature, tentatively set to open Tuesday, May 14, will include a number of measures. Among those that have been brought forward in conferences of both leaders with administrative officers are one restoring a contingent fund to be expended under the direction of the Governor; another designed to establish a free territorial market; and the enabling counties to do their own highway repair work, one amending a bill, aimed at checking idleness, either to American or her allies; certain food measures not yet determined upon and, in the event that Washington does not establish an international camp, a bill that will establish a camp under territorial statute.

Until the legislative session of 1917 former legislatures had always made general appropriations of \$50,000 each, but were termed the Governor's contingent fund. These appropriations provided that expenditures could only be made from this fund with the approval of the Governor and only for urgent needs for which no specific appropriation had been made.

As the result of a fight made by speaker of the House H. L. Holste, his particular appropriation was granted in a new way which took it out of the Governor's hands at the 1917 session. The act of the 1917 session provided that expenditures from the fund could only be made by the treasurer of the territory and new limitations were placed on expenditures from the fund which was to be devoted only to cases "where the public health or public safety are imperiled."

It is held that the fight that Speaker Holstein conducted at the 1917 session to alter the method and terms of the appropriation has turned into a homecoming, for under the old order it is said the present emergency on the Island of Hawaii might have been met with the fund with the result that a special session would not have been necessary. The fight was made because it was charged Governor Pinkham had made improper use of the bulk of the previous contingent fund. The fund placed by the 1917 session under the direction of the treasurer is now being expended in paying guards on the waterfront and similar work.

**To Make Change**

According to suggestions that have been advanced at conferences the new method placing the contingent fund under the direction of the Governor is to be restored and limitations that permit expenditures for only "public health or public safety" will be removed. It is held this will give the new Governor funds with which to meet emergencies like the present one on the Island of Hawaii.

**Free Market**

The proposal to establish a free territorial market was brought forward by Senator M. C. Pacheco, who gave his first public utterance on the subject last night at the meeting of the board of supervisors in the course of an address.

Senator Pacheco told the supervisors that if the purpose met with their approval and had their support he would introduce a bill at the coming special session providing that a free territorial market be established.

Supervisor B. Hollinger gave immediate support to the suggestion and he offered some startling figures of profits and earnings of two of the markets. One of these, he said, had been established at an initial cost of \$25,000 and its net profits from the first year's operations were exactly what it had cost. Another, he said, did even better for the cost of establishing it was \$14,000 and its net profits in the first year of operation went to \$15,000.

The result of the discussion on the question was that the supervisors in a resolution unanimously endorsed the plan of Senator Pacheco to introduce a bill for a free territorial market.

**Roadwork Measure**

The measure to enable counties to do their own repair work on highways is held to be necessary, for in a number of instances the counties have found themselves in the position of having working plants with which to do road work, but instead of using them, under the present statute they have been obliged to ask for bids whenever the cost of work to be done exceeded \$1000, thus turning over to private contractors work the counties were well able to do themselves and often more cheaply than contractors.

Details of other legislation that is to be proposed are being worked out by leaders and members of the two houses.

**Estimate Is Made**

According to the estimate of A. C. Wheeler, county engineer of Hawaii, the legislature at the special session will have to provide \$176,020 to repair the storm damage to bridges on Hawaii. He gives this figure as his estimate of the extent of the damage.

A letter to Col. O. McCarthy from Wheeler says that it has been found necessary to close one bridge that had been damaged but not washed out. His estimates are \$14,400 six Hilo bridges, \$23,900 for Hilo, \$11,550 for Puuile, \$7500 for Waikane, \$19,300 for two bridges on North Hilo, and \$1,810 for two on Hamakua. Other bridges, \$10,000.

Efforts are being made by the administration to hold the special session somewhere besides in the Capitol building legislative rooms so as not to disturb the Red Cross workers who are using the chamber of the house of representatives or the draft officials, who are using the senate chamber.

One plan that has been advanced is for the house to meet in the auditorium of the library and the senate, it is believed, can hold its session in the office of the secretary of the Territory. No definite arrangements have yet been completed, however, about the place where sessions will be held.

# WAR DEPARTMENT IS PREPARING FOR HAWAII'S DEFENSE

## National Guard To Be Increased To Five Thousand and Retained In Islands For Home Service, Kuhio Learns; Every Man Should Be Trained To Fight

Information of weighty significance brought to Honolulu by Delegate J. K. Kahanahouli indicates clearly that the administration at Washington believes it possible that the war may even be carried into the Pacific Ocean, as a result of the Bolshevik debacle and the word that the Delegate brings is that the war department is anticipating all emergencies and is taking preparatory steps to meet any situation that may arise so far as the Territory of Hawaii is concerned.

What the outcome may be of the Russian crisis remains in doubt, but if it is as yet into the Pacific is opened to Germany, action that the war department is now taking is designed to insure that the Territory will have an ample defense.

**To Expand Guard**

Yesterday Delegate Kuhio gave out the word that it had been decided at a luncheon that the National Guard of Hawaii will not be called away from the Islands, even if it be called into federal service. In connection with this, a message that Delegate Kuhio received in San Francisco just before he sailed for home brought the news that General Carter, chief of the militia bureau at Washington, had directed a communication to the commander of the Hawaiian National Guard, planning to expand the Hawaiian National Guard on Oahu to a strength of more than five thousand men. This action follows the recent executive order opening the draft lists to the national guard.

The present full membership of the national guard is around 3200 men and it is accepted that the expansion planned, together with other steps that are being taken, can mean only that the government is planning to give the Territory as strong a home guard as possible.

**The Message**

The message Delegate Kuhio received in San Francisco in reference to the national guard says: "The suggestion is made for an infantry brigade of at least five thousand men besides coast artillery units; and further is suggested two to three months training each year at such places as would interfere least with industrial work. The war department, through the Adjutant General, has granted authority to enlist in the Hawaiian guard men with dependents."

The plan to strengthen the home defenses of the Territory and greatly enlarge the national guard has been under consideration at Washington for some time was disclosed when the message received by Delegate Kuhio in San Francisco was read to Maj. Henry Merriam, U. S. A., chief of staff of the Hawaiian department.

He said that the commanding general of the department had received a communication from Major General Carter who had asked for an opinion and suggestions with reference to the Hawaiian National Guard, although the official communication did not follow exactly the lines of the message to the Delegate.

Major Merriam said that a portion of the commanding general's reply contained the recommendation that every male citizen capable of acquiring military knowledge or able to perform military duty should do so to be prepared for any emergency. It was held, he said, that all male residents here should be capable of acting in a military capacity, for there may come a time when every man here may have to fight for his own skin.

It was recommended also by the commanding general, Major Merriam said, that the guard be used as a reserve, or to replace regulars called away from the Islands. In the event there would be a necessity, he said, for the guard to take their places at various posts. This would mean naturally that the guard would have to be enlarged considerably to cover the field. It would not mean merely putting in so many men just to fill out, he continued, it would mean putting in men qualified for service.

"It is correct," Major Merriam continued, "that the guard has been permitted under orders to recruit its strength by bringing in men with dependents, and it has the privilege of taking in as many men as needed from the draft lists."

**No Date Fixed**

"Nothing was contained in the letter received as to any date when the guard as a reserve might be called. Nor have I anything in this regard with respect to the calling of a draft quota."

"General Carter's letter, while of course official, was really more in the nature of a personal letter to the department commander, and the reply was largely in the nature of a personal letter, giving the general's views along the lines outlined in General Carter's letter, and containing certain recommendations."

The Hawaiian National Guard, however, has more or less been the subject of close consideration in local army circles. The authority to recruit the guard from the draft lists came suddenly. Authority to go into the draft lists as far as necessary follows

of the selective draft began to speed up in the completion of the lists of registrants and slacker was forced along, and is now reaching its climax.

The army has assembled supplies for draft troops and the national guard in preparation for any demands made upon the quartermaster department. Buildings and all other equipment for a draft camp are practically ready whenever required.

In brief, the regular army, the national guard and the selective draft bureau are in readiness for any orders that may be sent from Washington.

## SPANISH VESSEL SUNK BY HUNS WHILE IN PORT

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(Associated Press).—News comes that the French steamer Provence has been torpedoed while in the port of Palamos, Catalonia, Spain (on the Mediterranean Sea). The vessel is badly damaged. The Spanish press is insistent that the neutrality of Spanish waters has been violated in order that the steamer might be attacked.

## HUNGRY MOBS RIOT FOR FOOD IN GALICIA

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(Associated Press).—An official French despatch received by the embassy here says that food riots have broken out at a number of towns in Galicia. At Cracow the riots were so severe that the troops were called out to charge the excited crowds and disperse them. Desperate fighting ensued. The civilian casualties were numerous.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONTINUES TO SHAKE

SAN JACINTO, California, April 23.—(Associated Press).—Three more earthquake shocks were felt last night and early today, but they were comparatively light and no more damage is reported.

The total loss in Southern California is estimated at \$500,000. Rebuilding of the ruined business districts of Hemet and San Jacinto is already under way.

## BARON GOTO NOW FOREIGN MINISTER

TOKIO, April 23.—(Special to Hawaiian Ship).—The rearrangement of his cabinet, necessitated by the resignation of Viscount Motono, has been completed by Premier Count Terauchi. Baron Goto, who has been minister of home affairs, succeeds Motono with the foreign office portfolio, his place being filled by the promotion of Mr. Matsuoka, formerly vice-minister in the home office. The elevation of Z. Nakamura, from the vice-ministry in the department of communications to the office of president of the railroad board is also announced.

## DAY'S CASUALTY LIST TOTALS FORTY-THREE

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(Associated Press).—The war department's casualty list today contains forty-three names.

Two are listed as killed in action, one died of wounds, four of disease, nine are severely wounded and twenty-seven slightly wounded.

**TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF**

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.